(XLVIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2354.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1791.

LONDON, July 14.

ACCOUNTS received on Tuesday night from Berlin affert, that on the 18th of June count Ofterman, the Ruffian vice-chancellor, explicitly and formally declared to the Britiſh and Pruſſian envoys at the court of Peterſburgh, by the expreſs orders of the empreſs, "That her imperial majeſty remained unalterably determined not to liſten to any terms of peace ſhort of thoſe ſhe originally propoſed in the courſe of the laſt year, viz. that ſhe would retain poſſeſſion for ever of Oczakow and its diſtrict from the Bog to the Neiſter."

The breaking up of the congreſs at Szifhove, on the 8th of the ſame month, it is ſaid was owing to the conduct of baron Herbert and count Ettenbay, the Auſtrian plenipotentiaries, who brought forward a new claim on the part of their ſovereign, to certain Turkiſh provinces there ſpecified, at the price of a definitive peace, and the renewal of the armiſtice. This claim the Turkiſh miniſters peremptorily rejected, as being a direct infraction of the treaty of Reichenbach.

July 15. In the mail of yeſterday mention is made, that lieutenant-general Kutuſow had croſſed the Danube with a diviſion of the Ruſſian army, and on the 15th June, near Babada, had attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks and Tartarians, under the command of Chaw Bachty Gherey, and the Seraſkier Achmed Pacha, three other baſhaws, and five Tartarian ſultans.

The exchange between London and Paris is now at 27 per cent.

The French nobility in this country are in high ſpirits on the return of affairs in France, which they deem favourable to the royal cauſe, and they every where expreſs the moſt certain hopes that the counter-revolution will be ſucceſsful.

Eight hundred French officers have offered to enliſt as volunteers in the counter-revolution army.

The large purchaſe of horſes for the counter-revolutioniſts, has raiſed the price of that animal to an exceſſive degree.

A Jew of the name of Cauſa, has contracted to furniſh uniforms for 15,000 men, including 3000 huſſars.

Yeſterday the Revolution ſociety dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern to celebrate the anniverſary of the French revolution.

Lord Stanhope having thought proper to decline the chair, Mr. Rous undertook that arduous office. A number of toaſts were drank ſuited to the occaſion.

Yeſterday a number of idle people aſſembled at the front of Newgate, and with many threats demanded the liberation of lord George Gordon, that he might participate with his worthy brethren in the celebration of the 14th of July.

The mob in a ſhort time became ſo numerous, that it was deemed neceſſary to call in the aſſiſtance of the military. A body of ſoldiers were, in conſequence, ſent for, and on their arrival the mob, who, but an inſtant before, threatened Newgate with deſtruction, immediately diſperſed.

Similar proceedings in the neighbourhood of King's Bench priſon, rendered it neceſſary to ſend a guard thither.

July 18.

RIOTS at BIRMINGHAM.

It is with much concern we inform the public, that the town of Birmingham has been ſince Thurſday laſt, a ſcene of riot, unparelleled ſince the memorable London riots of June, 1780.

The riſe and progreſs of this affair we ſhall now lay before our readers, from authentic communications, which arrived on Saturday and yeſterday.

Our firſt intelligence was by an expreſs which reached London on Saturday morning.

Birmingham, July 15.

Ten o'clock in the morning.

The meeting at the Hotel yeſterday, to celebrate the French revolution, was not ſo numerouſly attended as the friends to it expected. Eighty gentlemen only dined at the Hotel, all of whom departed ſoon after 5 o'clock—The mob that had begun to aſſemble before, now commenced hoſtilities by breaking all the windows of the Hotel, and thence paraded to Dr. Prieſtly's meeting houſe, which they ſet fire to; another party at the ſame time ſet fire to the old meeting houſe, and both theſe places were ſoon burnt to the ground. Some adjoining houſes took fire by accident, and were alſo conſumed.

The mob then went to Dr. Prieſtly's dwelling houſe at Fair Hill, about a mile and a half on this ſide Birmingham, which they completely gutted, burnt the inſide, all his furniture, books, manuſcripts and philoſophical apparatus, and drank out all his wines, &c. They are at this moment pulling the next houſe down.

The mob now grow valliant, and ſwore that every Prieſtly's man here muſt now come down. In ſhort, the whole place is in the utmoſt confuſion.

Three o'clock, afternoon.

Since my laſt the following houſes have been pulled down, furniture removed and burnt, viz. Meſſrs. Ryland's, (late Baſkerville's) Humphreys's and Taylor's, all theſe gentlemen are Diſſenters, and men of great property. The houſe of Mr. Humphreys, which is near Dr. Prieſtly's, was admired as an elegant ſtructure, but now is a heap of ruins.

Lord Aylesford came into the town this morning, and harrangued the mob. What his lordſhip ſaid appeared at firſt to have a good effect, and they promiſed him and the magiſtrates that they would diſperſe peaceably. They did not, however, keep their word, but increaſed in numbers, and became more riotous. We dread the night, as we have no military with us.

This inſtant, a large party of gentlemen on horſeback are going to endeavour to ſave Mr. Ryland's houſe, or his furniture, but it is now known they are too late.

Seven, eight o'clock at night.

By a gentleman who left Birmingham at the above hour, and arrived in town yeſterday at noon, we learn, that the mob was increaſing every hour; all the houſes above mentioned were entirely deſtroyed. Many of the mob had fallen a ſacrifice to their own villainy—near 20 of them, quite drunk, were buried under the ruins of a houſe by the walls falling in; one poor wretch was found with his legs burnt off, and a bottle of ſpirits of wine in each pocket.

A great number of the mob are lying in a ſtate of moſt inſenſible drunkenneſs on the green, and in other places near where they committed their depredations.

Several houſes were at this time marked out for deſtruction; no oppoſition whatever was made to theſe riots. The town's people ſeemed to be ſo panic ſtruck as to be capable of no exertion. An officer, who happened to be in Birmingham, offered to head any number of the inhabitants, and endeavour to appeaſe the mob, but he could not prevail upon them to make any attempt.

No troops had arrived on Saturday night. The mob detained the mail coach a full hour, but permitted it then to depart unmoleſted. Such was the ſtate of Birmingham when the laſt accounts came away.

An expreſs arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, at three o'clock on Saturday morning; and two more expreſſes arrived yeſterday, one for Mr. Pitt, and another for Mr. Dundas. The Oxford Blues marched for Birmingham on Saturday, and orders were, at the ſame time, ſent to Nottingham for the ſoldiery there to march to Birmingham.

An effigy of Dr. Prieſtly was burnt in the early part of the riot. A friend of the Doctor's gave him warning in time to depart, which he did with Mrs. Prieſtly, about two hours before his houſe was attacked.

The mob, as may be expected, is of the loweſt order; their object avowedly was the Diſſenters, and particularly ſuch as were known to be the friends of Dr. Prieſtly.

A hand-bill, of the moſt inflammatory nature ever publiſhed againſt the king and government, has been induſtriouſly circulated, ſome days before the revolution dinner. Whether this ſerved to exaſperate the people, we do not pretend to ſay.

July 19. A courier extraordinary, a confidential ſervant, arrived yeſterday morning at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, Whitehall, with diſpatches from his excellency the earl of Elgin, containing the emperor's determination reſpecting the armiſtice between the Auſtrians and the Turks, which expired on the 11th June, and which the allied powers had engaged to guarantee; but we are ſorry to add, that the emperor now abſolutely refuſes to fulfil the Reichenbach convention, which will involve all the continental powers and their allies in new, and we fear, very embarraſſing difficulties.

There was a report in town yeſterday, ſtating generally, that a riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th of July, in which the mob had burnt nearly the whole of one ſtreet.

DISTURBANCES at BIRMINGHAM.

July 17.

The populace of Birmingham, conceiving that a commemoration of French anarchy in this country, was an inſult to the majeſty of the conſtitution, and a deſign to diſturb the general and enviable tranquillity of the ſtate, aſſembled on Thurſday before Dadley's Hotel, where about eighty perſons were met for the purpoſe of celebrating the glorious 14th of July. We lament, however, that what certainly proceeded from ſo laudable a principle, ſhould end in conſequences ſo unjuſtifiable; but their reſentment being once warmed, ſoon became inflamed, and the influence communicated to certain religious conventicles, where they conceived an oppoſite, though not leſs inflammable ſpirit, originated.

By eight o'clock upwards of 2000 perſons were collected, their firſt act was to break all the windows of the Hotel, they then proceeded to Dr. Prieſtly's new meeting houſe, which they ſhortly conſumed—the old meeting houſe became next the object of their fury, and ſhared the ſame fate. Irritated by ſuch exceſſes againſt the Diſſenters, they determined, one party, to deſtroy Dr. Prieſtly's dwelling houſe at Fair Hill, ſome miles from Birmingham. In accordingly was beſet about midnight, and before ſix o'clock the following morning was entirely demoliſhed. We lament to ſay, his library and elaboratory, with all his philoſophical apparatus, were conſumed, as well as every other article in the houſe. The Doctor was apprized of their intentions in time to eſcape with his family to a houſe in the neighbourhood. On Friday morning nine perſons were found dead in the ſtreets, and ſeveral others have been dangerouſly wounded by the falling of houſes, &c.

Many houſes belonging to the principal Diſſenters have been marked for deſtruction; and, unleſs the arrival of the military ſhould put an end to the commotion, the conſequences may prove fatal to the whole town; trade is entirely at a ſtand, and every thing is in the greateſt confuſion.

Orders were on Saturday ſent from the ſecretary of ſtate's office to the high ſheriff of the county of Warwick, to call forth immediately the *poſſe comitatis* of the county, to quell the commotions at Birmingham.

Lord Aylesford was very active in pacifying the mob at Birmingham, and his endeavours were attended with ſome ſucceſs.

At York, Manchester, Derby, Briſtol, and ſome other places where the revolutioniſts aſſembled on the 14th inſtant, the populace ſhewed ſtrong inclination to riſe, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the magiſtrates.

RIOTS at BIRMINGHAM.

Friday Evening, July 15.

This day, after the mob had completed the deſtruction of Dr. Prieſtly's houſe and elaboratory, by fire, and alſo his garden, the earl of Aylesford, and ſome other gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of diſperſing them, but without effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, aſſembled round the elegant manſion of Mr. John Ryland, formerly the reſidence of Mr. Baſkerville, the celebrated printer, which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence.——The moſt ſoothing means were adopted to make them deſiſt, money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpoſe; for, firſt exhauſting the contents of the cellar, they then ſet fire to the houſe and furniture—the conflagration was dreadful!——

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the deſtruction of ſeveral other houſes, about three o'clock in the afternoon, conſternation and alarm ſeemed to have ſuperceded all other ſenſations in the minds of the inhabitants, buſineſs was given over, and the ſhops were all ſhut up; the inhabitants were traverſing the ſtreets in crowds, not knowing what to do, and horror was viſible in every countenance.

About half paſt three, the inhabitants were ſummoned by the bell-man to aſſemble in the new church-yard; two magiſtrates attended in an adjacent room, and ſwore in ſeveral hundred conſtables, compoſed of every deſcription of inhabitants, who marched away to diſperſe the rioters, who were beginning to attack the houſe of Mr. Hutton, paper-merchant, in the High-ſtreet; this was eaſily effected, there being not more than half a dozen drunken wretches then aſſembled on the ſpot.

From thence they proceeded to diſperſe the grand body, who were employed in the deſtruction of Mr. Ryland's houſe.

On entering the walls which ſurrounded the houſe, then all in a blaze, a moſt dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the wounded; the conſtables were attacked with ſuch a ſhower of ſtones and brickbats as it was impoſſible to reſiſt; the rioters then poſſeſſing themſelves of ſome of the bludgeons, the conſtables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded; one perſon was killed, but of which party is not yet known.

The mob, being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be dreaded. Several attempts were yet made to amuſe them, but in vain.—They now exacted money from the inhabitants, and at ten o'clock at night they began and ſoon effected the deſtruction of Mr. Hutton's houſe, in High ſtreet, plundering it of all its property.

From thence they proceeded to the ſeat of John Taylor, Eſquire, banker—There five hundred pounds were offered them to deſiſt, but to no purpoſe, for they immediately ſet fire to that beautiful manſion, which, together with its ſuperb furniture, ſtables, offices, green houſe, hot-houſe, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

Saturday, July 16.

In the forenoon the following hand-bill was diſtributed:

Birmingham, July 16, 1791.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen,

It is earneſtly requeſted, that every true friend to the church of England, and to the ſafe of his country,

will reflect how much a continuance of the present proceedings muſt injure that church and that king they are intended to ſupport; and how highly unlawful it is to deſtroy the rights and properties of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular, are intreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, diſperſing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themſelves and their cauſe, and to promote the peace, happineſs and proſperity of this great and flouriſhing town.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford, E. Finch, Robert Lawley, Robert Lawley, jun. R. Moland, Edward, John Brooke, J. Charles, R. Spencer, H. Greſwold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Madan, W. Villers.

Twelve at noon.

The hand-bill has not produced the ſalutary effects which were wiſhed.

This moment Mr. Hutton's country houſe, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire. Univerſal deſpondency has taken place. People of all profeſſions are moving their goods, ſome to places of private ſecurity, others into the country. Plunder is now the motive of the rioters. No military force is nearer than Derby, and nothing but military force can now ſuppreſs them.

Eight o'clock in the evening.

The rioters are now demoliſhing the beautiful houſe of Mr. George Humphreys, and that of William Ruſſel, Eſquire, a little farther on the Oxford road. The ſhops are ſtill kept ſhut up, and no military are yet arrived—dreadful depredations are expected in the courſe of this night! The remains of ſeveral poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out, one ſo much burnt, that he was recognized only by the buckle in one of his ſhoes;—what could be collected of his remains has been juſt taken away in a baſket. Another has been brought from the ruins of doctor Prieſtley's houſe, who is ſuppoſed to have been killed by a fall of ſome of the buildings.

The people who demoliſhed Mr. Humphrey's houſe laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at ſo much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock in the morning.

No military yet arrived—Laſt night the people of Birmingham were trembling ſpectators of the tremendous conflagration of Moſley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Eſquire, but in the occupation of lady Carthampton.

Fortunately, lady Carthampton, who is blind, was removed to a place of ſafety by Sir Robert Lawley, who took her in his own carriage to Canwell.

About two this morning a moſt awful ſcene preſented itſelf; four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the houſe of William Ruſſel, Eſquire, and that of Mr. Hawks, of Moſley, have ſhared the fate of Moſley Hall.

One o'clock at noon.

The ſavage impetuoſity is not in the leaſt abated; at Moſley Hall they are now killing ducks, geeſe and turkeys, which, half broiled on the ruins of that noble edifice, they devour with brutiſh ferocity.

Further Particulars.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the rioters aſſembled at King's Norton, near Birmingham, to the number of 7000. They deſtroyed a chapel and ſome houſes belonging to the Diſſenters. The inſurgents conſiſt of mechanics of all deſcriptions, many of whom carry arms.

The incendiaries have formed themſelves into two diviſions—one to demoliſh the Diſſenter's houſes in town, and the others thoſe in the environs.

They have precluded all carriages from paſſing and re-paſſing, unleſs the coachmen wear blue cockades. The mail coaches were not excepted.

On Saturday there was a total ſtagnation of buſineſs, and the ſhopkeepers were uſing every effort to ſecure their property.

The gaols have been broke open, and all the priſoners liberated.

Another expreſs arrived in London laſt night, ſtates, that between Sunday night and Monday morning a party of the military had arrived; that notwithſtanding their exertions to ſtop the diſturbances, the rioters had made a very formidable oppoſition, and killed many; that numbers having been ſoldiers, and in poſſeſſion of fire-arms, the troops had ſuffered a repulſe—but that having received a conſiderable reinforcement, they were about to rally and renew their attacks againſt the mal-contents, who were actuated by the greateſt fury.

The letter adds—"The rioters are, if poſſible, more alarming than thoſe experienced in London in the year 1780; and God only knows the conſequences."

The following addreſs was circulated among the rioters, without producing any good effect:

BIRMINGHAM, Sunday, July 17, 1791.

Important information to the friends of the CHURCH and KING!

Friends and Fellow Churchmen,

Being convinced you are acquainted that the great loſſes which are ſuſtained by your burning and deſtroying of the houſes of ſo many individuals, will eventually fall upon the country at large, and not upon the perſons to whom they belonged: we feel it our duty to inform you, that the damages already done, upon the beſt computation that can be made, will amount to upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds; the whole of which enormous ſum muſt be paid out of the rates:

We, therefore, as your friends, conjure you immediately to deſiſt from the deſtruction of any more houſes: otherwiſe the very proceedings which your zeal for ſhewing your attachment to the church and king, will inevitably be the means of moſt ſeriouſly injuring innumerable families who are hearty ſupporters of government, and bring on an addition of taxes, which yourſelves, and the reſt of the friends of the church, will for years feel a very grievous burthen.

This, we aſſure you, was the caſe in London, when there were ſo many houſes and public buildings deſtroyed in the year 1780, and you may rely upon it, will be ſo here on the preſent occaſion.

And we muſt obſerve to you, that any further violent proceedings will more offend your king and country, than ſerve the cauſe of him and church.

Fellow Churchmen,

As you love your king, regard his laws, and reſtore peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford, E. Finch, R. Lawley, R. Lawley, jun. R. Moland, W. Digby, E. Carver, John Brooke, J. Charles, B. Spencer, H. Greſwold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Madan, E. Palmer, W. Villers, W. Wallis Maſon.

To put the public in poſſeſſion of every fact relative to this important buſineſs, we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of giving them that inflammatory and treaſonable hand-bill, which was circulated by the Preſbyterian party on Wedneſday laſt in the following words:

"*My Countrymen!*

"The ſecond year of Gallic liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wiſhed, that every enemy to civil and religious deſpotiſm, would give his ſanction to the majeſtic common cauſe, by public celebration of the anniverſary.

"Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Baſtile, that high altar and caſtle of deſpotiſm, fell!

"Remember the enthuſiaſm, peculiar to the cauſe of liberty, with which it was attacked!

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppreſſed, groaning under the weight of inſulted rights, to ſave the lives of the oppreſſors!

"Extinguiſh the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and ſent as a free will offering to the national aſſembly.

"But is it poſſible to forget that your parliament is venal; your miniſter hypocritical; your clergy legal oppreſſors; the reigning family extravagant; the crown of a great perſonage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppreſſive; your repreſentatives a venal junto upon the ſacred rights of property, religion and freedom.

"But on the 14th of this month, prove to the ſycophants of the day, that you reverence the Olive Branch: that you will ſacrifice to public tranquility *till* the majority ſhall exclaim—

"The *peace of ſlavery* is worſe than the *war of freedom!*—*of* the day let *tyrants* beware!"

Can any man of honeſt principles—can any loyal ſubject—can even the boldeſt of our anti-miniſterial ſenators read this without ſhuddering at the dreadful ſcene it was meant to realize? Rebellion is featured on its countenance; and republicaniſm centred in its boſom. He who wiſhes to defend his property—he who loved the conſtitution under which that property flouriſhed, muſt no doubt have taken the alarm at ſo daring a libel againſt all that was dear to Engliſhmen.

The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence, to have ſome further proof of the intention of theſe commemoration-men. This hand-bill might be a forgery, or might be an inſidious ſcheme to raiſe a mob for the purpoſe of plunder; they therefore waited till they heard what was ſaid at table—how the political complexion of the company would manifeſt itſelf,—and whether any thing more than a mere ſcene of commemoration conviviality was intended.

They had indeed their ſuſpicions, and theſe ſuſpicions, after the firſt courſe, were realized, by the following toaſt being drank:

"DESTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT;—AND THE KING'S HEAD UPON A CHARGER."

The inhabitants, and they were almoſt to a man reſpectable houſe-keepers and manufacturers, who waited outſide the Hotel to watch the motions of the revoluntioniſts within, no ſooner was this treaſonable toaſt made known to them, than lord-like ſwift as lightning ſhot through their minds, and a kind of electrical patriotiſm animated them to inſtant vengeance. They ruſhed into this conventicle of treaſon, and before the ſecond courſe was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glaſſes, pelted and inſulted theſe modern reformers, and obliged them to ſeek for ſafety in an immediate flight.

What followed this is ſtated in the foregoing account:—The Birmingham Gazette, received by this day's poſt ſays, "About five hours after this paper went to preſs, three troops of the 15th regiment of dragoons reached this town from Nottingham."

JULY 20.

By the Coach of laſt night.

It gives us particular pleaſure to announce to the public, that peace is reſtored to Birmingham, the tumult having ſubſided on Sunday night in that town, from which the mob had gone in a large body towards Worceſterſhire early in the morning. It was believed that a party of them was gone in purſuit of doctor Prieſtly.

A king's meſſenger being diſpatched to Nottingham on Saturday, arrived there at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, with an order for Elliot's light horſe, who were quartered there, to go with all expedition to Birmingham. A detachment of about 90 immediately ſet off, and got there at ten at night, covered with duſt and much fatigued. A magiſtrate immediately attended, and the riot act was read. The troops then reſted for the night at the Swan inn, and in the morning took their route in purſuit of the rioters, for Worceſterſhire, where they were obliged to wait until a magiſtrate of that county could be procured to read the riot act there, which was ſtrictly obſerved.

But the purſuit was fruitleſs; there were no rioters to be found; nor any intelligence had, which way they bent their courſe. All ſeemed quiet, and the general idea was, that they had diſperſed, the principal purpoſes of their reſentment being accompliſhed.

The object of the body of colliers who came to Birmingham was certainly plunder. They went from houſe to houſe begging money, and where they met with a refuſal, they broke the windows. The diſſenting rioters diſclaimed, and the conſequence was, that the black looking auxiliaries were obliged to retreat.

The moment the light horſe arrived, there was much ſhouting in the town, and ſeveral houſes began to illuminate, but this was ſtopped very prudently, and all remained in perfect tranquillity yeſterday morning.

In the courſe of Sunday, ſeveral more houſes than thoſe mentioned in our laſt link, belonging to the Diſſenters, were pulled down, the particulars of which we have not yet received. The meeting-houſe at Ringwood was among the number.

Near 90 of the rioters were buried in Mr. Ryland's cellars, where they were regaling themſelves when the walls of his houſe fell in, many of whom periſhed before they could be got out.

It is matter of aſtoniſhment, that with ſuch a ſudden phrenzy ſo much method ſhould attend. Riots are generally accompanied by a kind of fury and confuſion that ſometimes knows no diſtinction of perſons, and that rejoices in the increaſe of its numbers. But in the preſent inſtance, a particular ſet of men, whoſe principles were inimical to the welfare of the conſtitution, were marked out as objects of popular vengeance; and with ſuch regularity was this accompliſhed, that none others felt the evil effects of the tumult.

By a private letter from Birmingham, received yeſterday morning, we are informed, that doctor Prieſtly only ſaved himſelf from the fury of the mob by half an hour's notice, that his plate had been previouſly ſent off to a friend's houſe, and that this and a private box of manuſcripts are all he has ſaved of his property.

The inſurgents of Birmingham had made a gibbet of immenſe ſize, which they brought to doctor Prieſtly's houſe, where they ſaid they meant to hang an anti-conſtitutional philoſopher, by the blaze of his own writings, and light the fire with the *Rights of Man*.

BOSTON, *September* 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal army to his father, dated Fort Pitt, Auguſt 9.

"On Sunday laſt I arrived at this poſt with about 200 men, after a very diſagreeable march of 700 miles. I found that all the troops had gone down the river, except 300 levies. Next week we embark for Fort Waſhington. The whole army will be about 4000 men, exclutive of the militia. Heaven grant us ſucceſs. [*Amen.*]

"About twelve miles from this place I encamped laſt Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where general BRADDOCK was defeated in 1755. With my two officers, and a man of this country acquainted with the ground, I marched about 4 miles to it, and we made ſuch obſervations as gave us ſatisfaction. The man who conducted us, led us to a tree which had a number of balls in it, and which had been felled about 25 years. Mr. C. my enſign, found a grape-ſhot in one part of it, about 25 feet from the butt, which he cut out—and which, together with two pieces of ſkull bones which I picked up on the field, I ſend you, by the bearer, lieutenant Sherman. You will obſerve how the wood and iron are concreted. We reconnoitred the place at which he paſſed the river—it is called the Monoogahela, nine miles from this place, that and the Allegany river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and ſend the balls and bones, as I think it may amuſe you and my friends. I wiſh I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact—It was not made in a printing or lawyer's office, nor in a barber's ſhop, but it was made on the ſpot, known by the name of Braddock's Fields. God bleſs you and all my friends."

ALEXANDRIA, *September* 15.

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, September 11.

"This day, the right reverend biſhop MADISON, who has been for ſome time paſt viſiting ſeveral pariſhes in this ſtate, held a confirmation in this town, when great numbers of old and young people of both ſexes, many of whom were very reſpectable, took that opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of their baptiſmal covenant. At the ſame time the biſhop conferred holy orders on Mr. OWEN FITZGERALD M'GRATH, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who is now employed as one of the teachers in St. John's College, Annapolis."

Extract of a letter from Sharpſburgh, Waſhington county, in the ſtate of Maryland, dated Auguſt 26th, 1791.

"I was induced by the report of the tavern-keeper in this village, to viſit a young woman in a trance; a circumſtance which had often attracted the notice of all the neighbourhood, and was much talked of. I ſet out in the morning accompanied by ſeveral perſons, to ſee this extraordinary ſight, and when we arrived at the houſe, which is about one mile diſtant from Sharpſburgh, there were collected there near thirty perſons of different ſexes, whom curioſity had drawn together. After we were there ſome time, we were called in to prayer, which a hymn was ſung, after which this young woman kneeled down and prayed in the German language about fifteen minutes, and again in the Engliſh language, about the ſame time, with

great earnestness and fervency.—When he had done, she lay down on a bed in the same room, and immediately appeared to go into a hysteric fit; her breath went and came very quick, and with appearance of joy for about ten minutes, till at length she seemed quite dead.—After she had lain in this state some minutes, a noise proceeded from her mouth, like the sound of an Æolian harp, or music at a distance, which continued, at times, during her trance, but not constantly. In about an hour after she awoke, and in the space of half an hour from that time began to talk. She said she had been in Heaven, and saw several of her acquaintances there, who had departed this life and were very happy, and that she had eat and drank there. Her name is Rotanah Orandorph, the daughter of Christian Orandorph; she is aged about nineteen years, and has been in this way, at different times, since the 4th of February last; she has neither eat nor drank much since that period—bread and a little water seems to be her only sustenance. Several clergymen and others, of all ages and both sexes, visit her out of curiosity.—This strange affair is become much the subject of conversation throughout this neighbourhood."

Infallible remedy for an Ague.

Take forty grains of salt of wormwood, thirty grains of Virginia snake root, and half an ounce of the best Jesuit's bark, mix them together in a tea-cup full of treacle, and take it in three equal proportions in the course of the day that the fit is off, to wit, before breakfast, an hour before dinner, and in the evening, at such time as the stomach is the emptiest. The first day of taking it has never failed of accomplishing it's purposes; but it would not be imprudent to take the size of a nutmeg at different times the next day, which will infallibly remove the disease.

ANNAPOLIS, *September 22.*

At a meeting of the electors of the senate for the state of Maryland, in this city, on Monday last, were present, Messieurs George Plater and Edmund Plowden, for St. Mary's county—Messieurs Thomas Ringgold and James Ringgold, for Kent county—Messieurs William Harwood and John Hall, for Anne-Arundel county—Mr. Thomas Gantt, for Calvert county—Messieurs William Smallwood and John Parnham, for Charles county—Messieurs Charles Ridgely, of William, and Charles Ridgely, for Baltimore county—Messieurs William Perry and Pollard Edmondson, for Talbot county—Messieurs John Stewart and John Done, for Somerset county—Messieurs John Henry and Robert Harrison, for Dorchester county—Messieurs Edward Oldham and Samuel Gilpin, for Cæcil county—Messieurs Walter Bowie and David Craufurd, for Prince-George's county—Mr. James Brice, for the city of Annapolis—Messieurs James O'Brien and Henry Pratt, for Queen-Anne's county—Messieurs Peter Chaille and John P. Mitchell, for Worcester county—Messieurs Baker Johnson and Joseph Sim, for Frederick county—Messieurs John Love and William Pinkney, for Harford county—Messieurs William Richardson and Joseph Douglass, for Caroline county—Mr. John O'Donnell, for Baltimore-town—Messieurs Moses Rawlings and Henry Schnebely, for Washington county—Messieurs Laurence Oneale and Francis Deakins, for Montgomery county—and Messieurs George Magruder and Robert Crelap, for Allegany county—Mr. Walter Smith, from Calvert county, being unwell, did not attend.

On Tuesday morning the electors proceeded to elect, by ballot, the senate for the state of Maryland, and a majority appearing in favour of the honourable Benjamin Stoddert, William Smallwood, John Hall, John Eager Howard, George Dent, Samuel Chase, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, James M'Henry and Brice T. B. Worthington, Esquires, of the western shore—and the honourable William Tilghman, William Perry, William Hindman, Gustavus Scott, James Hollyday and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, of the eastern shore—they were accordingly declared duly elected.

*** Mrs JONES's BOARDING SCHOOL, for YOUNG LADIES, will be opened on the 13th of next month.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, on MONDAY the 10th day of *October* next,

THOMAS LANE's part of two tracts or parcels of land called WHITE'S PLAINS and BRIWSLY HALL, for which I have judgment and a writ of possession executed, and in case the same is not sufficient to pay my debts, with interest and costs, at same time and place will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, the remainder of those two tracts that was the property of John Watkins, deceased, now in possession of Mrs. Plummer, widow of John Plummer, the whole containing three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land.

JOHN HALL.

September 21, 1791.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Hockley Forge, near Elk Ridge Landing, on Wednesday night the 14th of September, a roan HORSE, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands high, branded on both shoulders thus, O; trots and gallops, has been lately shod before, and fetlocks trimmed. The above horse is supposed to be stolen by a certain John Lamb, living in Annapolis, a well dressed fellow, of a yellow complexion, and pock marked. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive THREE DOLLARS REWARD, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse and thief, paid by

JOSEPH JACOB, Blacksmith.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-second of October next, at the house of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Upper Marlborough, at three o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground in the said town, late in the possession of Mr. BERNARD SEBLY, on which is a large framed dwelling house, two story high, and almost new (some out houses) and a garden paled in.

——ALSO,——

A tract of land called COVERT, containing one hundred and four acres, in Prince George's county, on the road from Upper Marlborough to the Eastern-Branch ferry, and about eight miles from each place. The purchasers to give bond, with security (to be approved by the chancellor), for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within one year, and the residue with legal interest thereon within two years from the day of sale, on the receipt of which, deeds will be executed to them pursuant to the decree above mentioned.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Trustee.

September 20th, 1791.

CASH SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

At 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 24th of September, 1791, for the benefit of the *Underwriters*, at Tracey's Landing, Herring creek,

ONE BALE of damaged yard-wide CLOTHES, imported from London, in the ship Chesapeake, captain Patten.

By direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to SALE, for ready cash, on SATURDAY the 29th day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock, at Rose's tavern, in Bladensburg,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called DEAKIN's HALL, containing 264 acres more or less, lying in Prince George's county, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Friday the 27th day of October next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq; for ready cash,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico Manor, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Trent Park, having a grist mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called The Ridge and Part of Ludgate, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

——ALSO,——

A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Westham, containing by estimation 198½ acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 16 acres, more or less.

——ALSO,——

Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 28th day of October next, for ready cash, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called Bedlam Neck, containing 383 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Clement Gardiner, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

A HOUSE & LOT

TO BE RENTED,

FOR a term of years, near Severn ferry. Application to be made to the Printers hereof, or the guardians of Russell Lee, at Blenheim, Charles county.

September 19, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 11th day of October, 1791, will be run for, over the circle near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 160 pounds, six years old to carry 150 pounds, five years old 140 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old 84 pounds each. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 13th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club Purses excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrance eight dollars.

The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate JAMES FARNANDIS, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those to whom the said deceased are desired to exhibit their accounts, legally authenticated, for payment, to

CHLOE FARNANDIS, Executrix.

Charles county, September 12, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to prevent SWINE from running at large in the town of BLADENSBURG, Prince-George's county.

September 15, 1791.

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber having been already attached to answer a claim, he is thereby incapacitated, by insolvencies and losses in trade, to satisfy fully without doing material injury to the rest of his creditors; and it being his wish to render as equal justice to them as possible—he is constrained to manifest his intention of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next meeting, to relieve his person from arrest, on his giving up his property, real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of those who have claims against him, either on his private account, or on account of the firms in which he has concerned. He intends also to petition the legislature, in a similar manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond sea.

BEN. CONTEE.

Charles county, September 19, 1791.

Kent county, September 28, 1791.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that, from a variety of causes and misfortunes which have befallen me, I am rendered incapable of paying my debts; I therefore intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to be released and discharged from the payment of my debts, whether in my own name, or the name of Thomas Smyth and Sons, upon delivering up all my property for the benefit of my creditors.

THOMAS SMYTH.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC SALE,

At the late dwelling of VACHEL YATES, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 23d of *September*, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture. And,

On the next day, at 11 o'clock, will be SOLD, at the plantation of JOSHUA YATES, a riding horse, a negro boy, sundry articles of household furniture, &c. late the property of Vachel Yates, deceased.

If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

JOSHUA YATES, Executor of *Vachel Yates*, deceased.

August 29, 1791.

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquiniminik, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

To the FREE VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been solicited by the people of Elk-Ridge, and the upper part of the county, to stand as a candidate to serve in the next general assembly of this state, in order, if possible, to obtain a more equal and fair representation, I, with reluctance, consented thereto, and entered upon the business—I now find there is a report spread (I apprehend by some envious person or persons to prevent my being elected,) that if I should be elected, 'tis my intention to join the Baltimore people, and vote for the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore-town—In order to obviate any doubts that may arise from this report, I take this public method of assuring the gentlemen of this county, that I never had a thought or intention to vote for the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore-town, or any other place. I am of opinion that the business of the state assembly can be carried on better in Annapolis than in any great trading town or city.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Very Humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

September 10, 1791. 2

Lands, Negroes, and Stock, FOR SALE.

On the 12th of October next, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

A valuable FARM, containing 348 ACRES of LAND, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs and five above, with two brick chimnies at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in. Near 50 acres are now in excellent timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple-orchard, containing 300 bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit; near forty bushels of wheat will be put in corn ground this fall.

There will also be SOLD, on the same day, and upon the same terms, SIXTEEN NEGROES, men, women and children, amongst whom are two very valuable men grown, and several fine boys, from eight years old upwards; seven head of HORSES; twenty-three head of CATTLE, some of them fit to kill, and others fine milch-cows; twenty-seven head of SHEEP, and thirty head of HOGS.

Any persons desirous of viewing any part of the above property, will please to apply, on the premises, to

JOSHUA DORSEY.

September 8, 1791. 2

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in assembly, and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, September 14, 1791. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlborough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past, and has the assessment to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTEE.

September 10, 1791. 2

☞ *NOTICE is hereby given,*

THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have, by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.

September 9, 1791. 2

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only fifteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STUART, of Annapolis. tf

July 6, 1791. 13X

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his STORE, near the Market,

Hath just received, by the brig *Greyhound*, and ship *Chesapeake*, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH,

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Cloths,
Fine Ditto,
Elastic Ditto,
Milled Drab Ditto,
Forrest Ditto,
Cassimers,
Coatings, plain & striped,
Halfthicks,
Negro Cottons,
Fearnoughts,
Flannels,
Baize,
Cassimer Vest Shapes,
Toylinet Ditto,
Rose and Striped Blankets,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Osnabrigs,
Ticklenburgs,
Russia Sheeting,
Rolls and Hessis,
Irish Sheeting,
Bed-Ticking,
Corduroys,
Thicksetts,
Sattinets,
Royal Ribs,
Silk Stockings,
Cotton Ditto,
Worsted Ditto,
Plated Ditto,
Yarn Ditto,
Lutestrings,
Persians,
Modes,
Black Sattin Florentine,
Callicoes,
Durants,
Wildboars,
Camblets,
Jone's Spinning,
Moreens. 3

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE, RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HYSON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

Lands for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on MONDAY the 26th day of *September*, instant, at 11 o'clock,

ONE hundred and seventy-three ACRES, more or less, of valuable LAND, situated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of two tracts of land, the one called *Harrod's Range*, the other *Part of Snowden's Reputation Supported*. The land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain; the land abounds with timber of the first quality, and hath a great proportion of wood, together with two never failing streams of water running through it, and a large proportion of meadow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is one of the finest ranges now in this county for every kind of stock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis ten miles, from Baltimore-town twenty-two miles, and from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles.

Any person inclinable to see the land, by application to the subscriber may be shewn it, together with a plot of the same.

THOMAS TALBOTT.

September 1, 1791. 3X

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791. 3

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†*† NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD's DELIGHT. DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, August 20, 1791. 3

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791. 3

. NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.

Somerset county, September 7, 1791. 3

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inspection house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.

September 2, 1791. 3

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSH. M. DUVALL.

3

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 13th day of *October* next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers, executors of John Criddle, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince-George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRIDDLE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791. 3

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in their option the persons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the said new road. 4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791. 4

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

4

Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply at the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts. w8

ISAAC SIMMONS.

4

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cæcil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Worsell Manor*, *Heath's Range*, the first part, *Heath's Range*, the second part, *Sedgefield*, *Tod's Purchase*, *Holt*, *Heath's Outlet*, *Heath's Forest*, and *Carr's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided. DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

August 14, 1791. 4X

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

4

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof. 3 J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:
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